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McCRUM & DERN. [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call on us full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may reasonably confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and distressing symptoms—to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are sadly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

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His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

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The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms. Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryla

Choice Poetry.

AN APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Listen, young heroes! your country is calling!
Time strikes the hour for the brave and the true!
Now, while the foremost are fighting and falling,
Fill up the ranks that have opened for you!

You whom the fathers made free and defended,
Stain not the scroll that emblazons their fame!
You whose fair heritage spotless descended,
Leave not your children a birthright of shame!

Stay not for questions while Freedom stands gasping!
Wait not till Honor lies wrapped in his pall!
Brief the lips' meeting be, swift the hands' clasping—
"Off for the wars!" is enough for them all.

Break from the arms that would fondly caress you!
Hark! 'tis the bugle-blast! sabres are drawn!
Mothers shall pray for you, fathers shall bless you,
Maidens shall weep for you when you are gone!

Never or now! cries the blood of a nation,
Poured on the turf where the red rose should bloom!
Now is the day and the hour of salvation—
Never or now! peals the trumpet of doom!

Never or now! roars the hoarse-throated cannon
Through the black canopy blotting the skies!
Never or now! flaps the shell-blasted pennon
O'er the deep ooze where the Cumberland lies!

From the foul dens where our brothers are dying,
Aliens and foes in the land of their birth,
From the rank swamps where our martyrs are lying,
Pleading in vain for a handful of earth;

From the hot plains where they perish outnumbered,
Furrowed and ridged by the battle-field's plough,
Comes the loud summons; too long you have slumbered,
Hear the last Angel-trump—Never or Now!

Select Miscellany.

A BLINDFOLD MARRIAGE.

The elite of the court of Louis XIV, the great monarch of France, were assembled in the chapel of the great trianon, to witness the nuptials of Louis, Count of Franche Compte—a natural son of the King—with Lydonie, Duchess de Baliverne,, a worthy heiress.

The singular feature of the ceremony was that the bridegroom's eyes were bandaged with a white handkerchief.

This circumstance excited the wonder of all. Had the bride been old and ugly, they would not have been surprised. On the contrary she was young and quite pretty.

The king alone understood this strange freak of the bridegroom, and, though much enraged, he prudently held his peace and suffered the ceremony to proceed.

A few words will explain the motives of the bridegroom.

When Louis XIV came back from his great campaign in the Palatinate, he determined to unite his son, whose valor and daring in the war had greatly pleased him, to one of the wealthy wards of the crown.

He proposed the union to the young Duchess of Baliverne, and found her favorably inclined.

She had just come to court, having but recently emerged from the convent where she had completed her education. She had seen the young Count often, though he had never deigned to cast a glance upon her. She knew he was brave and noble, and she thought him handsome.—The barsinister in his escutcheon was no objection.

Unfortunately, Louis of Franche Compte, who, like his father, was something of a reprobate, would not accept her.

"My son," said the great King, "I have resolved that you shall marry."

"My worthy sire and most excellent father," returned the Count, "I have resolved to do no such thing!"

The King frowned. He was not in the habit of being contradicted.

"I have made a formal proposition, in your name, for the hand of the Duchess of Baliverne, and she has accepted you," said he, gravely.

"Doubtless," sneered the young scapegrace, "her taste is excellent, and how could she refuse *me*? Perhaps it would have been as well to have consulted my inclinations in this matter. I do not wish to marry."

"Are you in love with any one?"

"No."

"Then love my Duchess. She is noble and wealthy."

"I am your son—that is nobillity enough;" he bowed low as he spoke, and the King smiled at the compliment; "and the Jews trust me—what could I do with more gold?"

"She is the prettiest woman in my court."

"I'm tired of pretty women; they are always fools."

"Could you but see her, you would be sure to fall in love with her."

"I never will see her," answered the Count, determinedly.

"See her or not, you shall marry her!" cried the King in a rage.

"If I do I'll marry her with my eyes shut!" returned the Count.

The King grew purple with passion.

"Harky'e, boy! You owe me obedience as subject and as son. It is my will that you bestow your hand upon the Duchess de Baliverne. The wedding shall take place this day fortnight. Submit to my will with a good grace, and I will create you a Duke on your wedding-day. Dare to disobey me, and I will strip you of your title and the lands you hold from me, and cast you into the bastile."

This was what had brought the Count of Franche Compte blindfolded to be married.

The King smiled grimly, but said nothing.

The Count placed the ring upon the finger of his bride, but he did not salute her; and when the ceremony was over he turned his back upon her, took the handkerchief from his eyes, and walked out of the chapel.

Lydonie pouted her pretty lips, and was almost ready to cry for vexation.—The King took her in charge, escorted her to her carriage, and they were conveyed to the hotel her husband occupied.

"Here you are, my dear," said the King, conducting her through the apartments he had expressly furnished for her reception; "here you are, at home."

"But where's my husband?" said Lydonie.

"Silly boy!" muttered the King, looking very much annoyed. "Never mind, my dear, he *is* your husband; the rest will come in time."

"What is the use of having a husband if he will not look at you?" pouted Lydonie.

"He shall look at you, or I'll send him to the Bastile."

"Oh, no," cried Lydonie, "do not force him to look at me. If he has not curiosity enough to see what kind of a wife he has got, I'm sure I do not wish to oblige him to look at me. I see how it is," she continued, a sad expression stealing over her countenance. "Sire, you have forced the Count into this union!"

The King coughed and looked guilty.

"Oh!" cried Lydonie, with anguish, "he never loved me, then—he never will love me!"

"Why should you care?"

"Because I love him," answered Lydonie, innocently.

"Love him!"

"Oh! so dearly; that is why I married him. I had loved him from the moment I first beheld him. And now I *am* his wife, he will not look at me."

Lydonie burst into a flood of tears, and sank upon a sofa.

The King pitied her sincerely; but what could he do? He had forced his son to marry her, but he could not force him to love her.

He thought of the Bastile. It would not make him love his wife to send him there.

"Well, well," he said, "you are his wife. I will make him a duke, and I dare say you'll find him home before morning."

With these words the King withdrew.

Lydonie was left alone with her sorrow. But she was not one to droop long. She soon dried her tears, and looked all the better, like a rose after a shower.

Her old nurse came in, and together they inspected her new home, which Lydonie found entirely to her satisfaction.

The Count did not come home that night. A week passed by, and he did not make his appearance. Lydonie came to the conclusion he would never come. She knew it was useless to appeal to the King. He had made Franche Compte a duke, but he could do nothing for her. She determined to ascertain what her husband was about.

She dispatched a trusty servant for intelligence, and, like all wives who place a spy upon their husbands' movements, she was not at all pleased with the news she received.

The Duke was plunging into all kinds of dissipation. He was making love to all the pretty daughters of the shopkeepers in the rue St. Antoine. In fact for a newly married man, his conduct was shameful.

"To leave me to run after such *canaille!*" exclaimed Lydonie.

She paused suddenly. An idea had entered her brain. She determined to act upon it.

While she is meditating upon it, let us see what the Duke is about.

One night, about eight days after his marriage, the Duke, plainly attired and muffled in a cloak, roamed through the Fauburg St. Antoine, as was his wont in quest of adventures. As he turned the corner of one of those narrow lanes that intersected that quarter at that period, a piercing shriek burst upon his ear, mingled with suffocating cries for assistance. The Duke's sword was out in an instant. He was brave to rashness. Without a moment's thought he plunged into the lane. He beheld a female struggling in the grasp of a man.

The man fled precipitately at his approach, and the girl sank into his arms, convulsively exclaiming:

"Save me! oh! save me!"

The Duke sheathed his sword and endeavored to calm her fears. He led her beneath the lamp that swung at the corner.

"Why, you are a perfect little beauty!" he cried rapturously, and in surprise

The girl cast down her eyes and blushed deeply, and the Duke felt the little hand that rested upon his arm tremble. But she did not seem displeased.

"Do you reside in Paris?"

"Yes: but we have only been here a short time. We came from Bellville—mother and I."

"From the country, eh? Where do you live, my pretty blossom?"

"In the rue St. Helene."

"Why, that is some distance from here. Will you not permit me to escort you home? These streets are dangerous, as you have found, to one as beautiful as you are."

"I would very much like to have you see me home—if—if—"

She paused and appeared confused.

"If what?" asked the Duke, eagerly.

"If you would only be so good—as to promise not to—to—try—to—kiss me again, if you please, sir," replied the girl, innocently.

The Duke was charmed. There was a simplicity, a freshness about this young girl which pleased him.

"I give you my word as a gentleman," he said frankly, "that no action of mine shall displease you, if you accept my escort."

She came to his side and took his arm with confidence.

"I am not afraid of you," she said with sweet simplicity; "I know you are too good to injure me."

The Duke blushed for the first time in—he could not remember how many years; he knew he was receiving a better character than he deserved.

"What is your name?" he asked, as they proceeded on their way.

"Bergeronette," she replied.

"What a pretty name! And so you live here in Paris, all alone with your mother."

"Yes."

"I dare say you have plenty of sweethearts?"

"No; I haven't one."

"What—no one that loves you?"

"None," replied Bergeronette quite sadly.

"Would you not like a sweetheart?"

"Perhaps."

"You must be particular in your choice, or you would have had a sweetheart before now. What kind of a one would you like, now?"

Those sparkling grey eyes were lifted to his for a moment.

"I would like one, if you please, like—like—"

"Like what?"

"Like *you!*"

"Phew!" thought the Duke, "I am getting on here. Now, is this cunning, or is it simplicity?"

They walked off some time in silence.—Bergeronette checked the Duke before a little cottage, with a garden in front.—There was a wicket gate leading into the garden.

"Here is where I live," she said. She took a key from her girdle and unlocked the gate.

"Will she invite me to enter?" thought the Duke—and the thought was father to the wish.

"Good night, sir," said Bergeronette, "and many thanks for your kindness."

"She is a Dian!" was the Duke's mental reflection.

"Shall I never have the pleasure of seeing you again?" said the Duke.

"Do you wish it?" she said, earnestly.

"Most ardently."

"I'll ask my mother."

An oath rose to the Duke's lips, but he prudently checked it.

"Will you receive me to-morrow?"

"You may come, and if my mother is willing—yes."

"I shall be sure."

"You will have forgotten me to-morrow."

"I shall never forget you!"

"I have heard my mother say the men always protest more than they mean."

"Your mother is"—the Duke paused, and bit his lip.

"What is she?" asked Bergeronette, archly.

"She is—is right. But *I* mean what I say. As sure as the morrow comes, so will I."

"Come. Good night." She turned from him, and was about to enter the garden.

"Bergeronette," he said, quickly, "one kiss before I go. Surely my forbearance deserves it."

She made no answer, but she inclined her head gently toward him. For a moment she lingered in his arms, and then tore herself from his embrace, and passed quickly through the gate. The Duke determined to follow her. When he placed his hand against the gate he found it securely fastened. Bergeronette had prudently locked it after her.

So the Duke went to his lodgings—he had taken bachelor apartments on his wedding-day—to dream of Bergeronette. The next day he went to the cottage in Rue St. Helena.

He was received by Bergeronette timidly, and introduced by her to her mother, a fine, matronly dame, who sat quietly spinning in the corner, and allowed the young couple to rove about the garden at will.

The Duke thought she was a very sensible old woman.

The Duke departed at the end of the three hours, more in love than ever. He came every day for a fortnight, and every day he pressed his suit. But there was only one way in which Bergeronette could be won—an honorable marriage.

The Duke was in despair and at his wit's end. He had a stormy scene with the King, who threatened to send him to the Bastile if he did not return to the Duchess. So he came to Bergeronette, on the fourteenth day, to make a final effort to obtain her. They were alone together.

"Hear me, Bergeronette, he cried, when he had exhausted every argument and found her still firm, "I swear to you were I free, this instant would I wed you. I will confess all to you. I have told you that I am a Duke, but not my title.—Now you shall know all. I am the Duke de Franche Compte, and—*I am already married!*"

"*Married!*" echoed Bergeronette with a smothered scream.

"I was forced into this union by the King's command. I do not love my wife. I have never even seen her face. I left her at the altar's foot, and we have never met since. She possesses my title, but you alone possess my heart. Fly with me. In some distant land we may dwell in happiness, blessed with each other's society. Time may remove the obstacles to our union, death may befriend us, a divorce may be obtained, and then I swear to you, by every saint in Heaven, you shall become my Duchess!"

"Were you free, would you really make me your wife?"

"I have pledged you my word."

"I believe you."

"You will fly with me."

"I will.

"Dear Louis," she murmured, for so had he taught her to call him, "I also have something to impart to you. My name is not Bergeronette, and I am not what you take me to be."

"What do you mean?"

"I have a title equal to your own."

"Then this old woman?"

"Is not my mother, but my nurse."

"And the man who assaulted you?

"Was my lackey instructed for the purpose."

The Duke looked bewildered.

"And like you," she continued, "I am—MARRIED."

"I'll cut your husband's throat," exclaimed the Duke wildly.

"I don't think you will when you know him."

"Who is he then, and who are you?"

"I am Lydonie, Duchess de Franche Compte, and you are he."

The Duke was thunderstruck.

Lydonie knelt at his feet.

"Forgive me this little plot," she pleaded; "it was to gain your love. If it has succeeded I am happy—if it has failed, with my own lips I will sue to the King for our divorce."

"Up—up to my heart," cried the Duke, joyfully, as he caught her in his arms; you have insured our mutual happiness. Ah, none are so blind as those who will not see. Little did I think when I stood blindfolded by your side at the altar that I was rejecting such a treasure."

They passed their honeymoon at the little cottage, and the Duke was not sent to the Bastile.

GRAVE WORDS.—The following ringing sentences from the conclusion of a late sermon of Henry Ward Beecher:

"I am not a prophet. I am not sanguine, though hopeful. I think victory awaits us at every step, but if God thinks victory too dear to be purchased so cheaply, we can give more sons, more treasure, we will give everything, but this country shall be one, and one undivided. The Atlantic and the Pacific shall say it, deep answering to deep.

"Hear it, England, one People, one Constitution, one Government.

"One God, one country, one flag, and one destiny—cost what it may we will have it. Let God name the price and it shall be paid."

CLIPPINGS FROM VANITY FAIR.—State of the weather at present—no small change.

Puffs most in Vogue at present—Powder-puffs.

Good, with the hot work before us—A general draft all around.

The following message has just been sent by Commodore Farragut to Vicksburg, under a flag of truce, "Dry up."

Jenks is anxious to declare that although there may be a "shamrock" in the "arms" of Ireland, there is nothing but "the *real grit*" in the arms of her brave sons who fight under our glorious banner.

☞ A queer looking customer inserted his head into an auction store and gravely inquired:

"Can I bid?"

"Certainly," said the auctioneer.

"Well, then," said the wag, walking off, I bid you good night."

A GOOD GENERAL.

The fortitude required of him is very different from the unthinking alacrity of the common soldier or common sailor in the face of danger or death; it is not a passion, it is not an impulse, it is not a sentiment—it is a cool, steady, deliberate principle always present, always equable; having no connection with anger; tempering honor with prudence; incited, invigorated, and sustained by a generous love of fame; informed, moderated, and directed by an enlarged knowledge of its own great public ends; flowing in one blended stream from the opposite sources of the heart and head, carrying in itself its own commission, and proving its title to every other command, by the first and most difficult command, that of the bosom in which it resides—it is a fortitude which unites with the courage of the field, the more exalted and refined courage of the council; which knows as well to retreat as to advance; which can conquer as well by delay as by the rapidity of a march, or the impetuosity of an attack; which can be, with Fabius, the black cloud that lowers on the top of the mountains, or with Scipid, the thunder-bolt of war; which, undismayed by false shame, can patiently endure the severest trials that a gallant spirit can undergo, in the taunts and provocations of the enemy, the suspicions, the cold respect and the "mouth honor" of those from whom he should meet a cheerful obedience which, undisturbed by false humanity, can calmly assume that most awful moral responsibility of deciding when victory may be too dearly purchased by the loss of a single life, and when the safety and glory of their country may demand the certain sacrifice of thousands.—*Burke.*

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

To-day (July 8th) we received our first yearly pass on a Minnesota Railroad.—Nine years ago we got our first pass on the Pennsylvania Central and do not sleep well at nights without having that pass renewed yearly, even when we do not expect to see the road during the year. The sight of it brings up all the old familiar places and pleasant faces—the station we adorned with shrubbery and shade trees—the comfortable cars, with the sense of security in them—the gentlemanly conductors, and the regular passengers. We watched that road from the first locomotive that came staggering and whizzing along, dragging its loads of rocks and ties and rails, until it was an institution of which the United States has reason to be proud; and now we cannot help looking forward nine years to what the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad may be at the end of that time. It is ten miles long now; but, bless me how that child does grow! In six months it will most likely be thirty miles long; and six more will bring the iron horse to St. Cloud, if the water is not too low to get the rails up to St. Paul. In six years he will run to Superior, bearing his teeming burdens of civilization, through the woodland haunts of Hiawatha. Cities and towns will send up their spires where the red man now pursues his game. The trees we shall plant around some prairie station will give rest and shelter to dusty, tired travelers, and our roses will bloom under them as millions upon millions of dollars worth of commerce shall roll past when we get our tenth yearly ticket.—*St. Cloud (Minn.) Democrat.*

THAT'S MY WIFE.—Two of our citizens, who we will call A and B, while riding out leisurely the other day, had their attention attracted by three ladies who were walking ahead of them, one of whom excited the admiration of A, who expatiated in warm terms upon her fine form, beautiful ankles and graceful gait. B acquiesced in all that A said in praise of the lady, and became quite interested in her. When they had overtaken the ladies and were able to see their faces, A was greatly surprised to hear B. exclaim—"Thunder, that's my wife."—*Pawtucket Gazette.*

☞ If a law abiding citizen stops a drunken ruffian in the act of abusing his family and smashing his neighbor's windows, would it be right to make the good man pay the cost of prosecution, and repair the damaged windows? Such in principle, is the question now before the people of this country. Doughfaces and traitors say we should make loyal men pay the expenses of the war, rather than confiscate the property of the rebels.

☞ At a recent splendid burial in New Orleans, Gen. Butler determined—from some intimations—to act the part of a resurrectionist. He had the coffin opened, and found the "remains" in an "excellent state of preservation;" they were gold coinage of 1861—probably stolen from the U. S. Mint that year. The "weeping friends" are inconsolable under this "unconstitutional desecration."

☞ If you are the servant of another, having a wish one day to be something better, make his business your business: at the least, be faithful.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

A Draft.

The great work of crushing out the rebellion, is now—we suppose—really to be done. And we presume that it is the idea, of those in authority, that "it were well it were done quickly." Right glad are we that they are fully aroused and are striving to prepare for the storm. When first the rebellion broke out they, in common with many of the citizens of the North, had but little if any idea of the wide spread prevalence of the poison in the South. Thus matters have, in some measure, gone on until the huge and nasty serpent has uncoiled his full length, and shown his exact proportions. Long, long, as his pestilential breath has been going forth, have the political skies been gathering with blackness, and has the political air been tainted with its deleterious influence. Fair fields have been laid waste, and a spirit of insecurity has been felt over a broad belt of country, which might be the fairest and happiest of our land.

For this reason, we say, right glad are we that the thunder and lightning of war is to be gotten up on such a grand scale as to speedily and entirely chase away the clouds, and purify the whole political atmosphere.

Our country is worth saving as a whole, situated as it is, extending from one ocean to the other, and altogether within the temperate zone, giving us facilities for agriculture, manufacture and commerce unrivalled in the world. But, rent and torn into fragments and petty States, what would it be?

Our *institutions* are worth preserving. We have a government which grants to every man privileges which tend to his own best interests and to the good of all—freedom of worship—freedom of speech—freedom of the press, except alone when it speaks for treason—institutions which permit the poor man as well as the rich to occupy the highest positions in the gift of his fellows. No distinction being noticed therein but laborious enterprise. But what are institutions and laws worth if they are to be trampled upon, if they are not self-sustaining?

We answer, they are self-sustaining. The cities and the villages, the hills and the valleys of the North can send forth a mighty band yet—a band of men with strong nerves and sinewy frames, within which beat hearts that have never throbed but with hatred toward treason.

Now there seems to be a tardiness in some parts of the country in enlisting, and drafting must be resorted to. We have always felt that it is more noble to see a people rise in their strength, of their own free will, and do battle for the right. Yet, when we see some parts of the country sending forth at every call more than their proportion of volunteers, while other vast districts are scarcely represented at all, our preference yields to our better judgment, and with full enthusiasm we welcome the order for a draft. Aye, search every nook and corner, enroll all who are liable to bear arms—select the number and let them be off and at work. Those, who from physical disability are unable to do duty, will not be taken as a matter of course. Those who may be selected, who have business to detain them, can easily, for a part of the profits of that business, secure a good substitute. We are almost led to believe, however, that it is every man's duty to be his own substitute.

Our county has done nobly since the war commenced, in the number she has sent to the field; and not only in the numbers, but in the worth of those who have gone—for they have nobly done their duty. They have met the foe with unwavering firmness. Nor is our county doing less nobly in the present. We hear of recruits being gathered in on every side, and yet hope to record, that, in Blair, no drafting had to be done. But to ensure this it will not do to pause here—it will not do to stop and argue the merits or demerits of this or that commander—nor to go back and bring up again those old political idols, over which men have fought, and then worshiped in hopes of securing another contest. But immediate active effort must be made—party feeling must be thrown aside, and we must unite as a common brotherhood, for a common interest. We have already viewed with pleasure those of opposite political faith, stand side by side arrayed in the panoply of war. You, then, who have not yet enlisted, permit not the egotistic, frothy speeches of political demagogues to divert you from a good purpose. Men must come now. If they do not volunteer, and that right soon, they must be drafted. The old depleted regiments now in the field, that have done so nobly, must be filled up, and six hundred thousand new troops under the last two calls are to be marshalled upon the field. And it is well, lest through the want of an adequate force to repel the foe and drive back treason the war may be brought to our own doors, and Pennsylvania be the scene of conflict.

Young men of Blair county—young men of Altoona, you who can go so easily, will you await ten days, and then submit to being drafted, or will you arouse in your might and show to the whole country that Blair county is still right side up with care, and can satisfy all demands made upon her without resorting to a draft.

The Crops of Ohio.—The heaviest crop of wheat since 1850, which was 31,500,000 bushels, says an exchange, will be gathered this year or rather has been secured by this time. The most moderate calculations make it at least 30,000,000 bushels, or 10,000,000 bushels more than was raised last year. Of this quantity there will be a surplus beyond the State demand of some 17,000,000 bushels.

Corn looks well and promises a full average crop, but oats are likely to fall short.

Good.—At a mass war meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., on the evening of the 25th ult., Hon. Frank P. Blair, of that city, among other good things, got off the following:

I want a resolution passed here to-night, demanding that our City Council and County Court shall pass an order to donate fifty or a hundred thousand dollars for the families of the soldiers. (Great cheering.) I want that done, because there are people in this county who have never yet lifted a finger or given the first red cent to sustain the flag of the Union. Some of these men are rolling in luxury. They flourish in chariots, and leave their palatial residences, and seek the shade of their country retreats, and there enjoy their unCounted wealth obtained under the beneficence of this government. Therefore it is, I desire to see the city and county Court tax this wealth, and pour some of it into the laps of the wives whose husbands have departed to the war. I know the loyal citizens of this city and county have expended largely in this direction already. I know thousands of loyal men, and God be praised, I know thousands of loyal women, too, [cheers] who have devoted themselves to the care of the sick and wounded, and to the care of the wives and children of our absent soldiers. But while this has been done, there are those who switch their petticoats as they pass by our loyal soldiers and rich people turn up their noses—that is, the ladies do it, and the gentlemen would do it except for something which is very much like fear. I want all that class of people reached through the county court and city government. I want to induce them to contribute to the care and comfort of our sick and wounded and the wives and children of our absent soldiers; I want to make them do good in spite of themselves; I want to make them patriotic in spite of the detestable treason which lurks in their hearts. Some of them were fined by Gen. Halleck, not long since, to take care of the refugees in the Southwest, I want that fine re-duplicated; I want to make them pay from their vast means; I want to reach them in every way; I want to tax them until they will go to their dear South for protection.

And then I want to meet them on the road, as our Irish friends met their loyal British subjects on the road. I propose the following resolution:

Resolved, That the County Court and City Council donate $100,000 for the purpose of assisting the wives and families of our soldiers, and assist in recruiting our army. [Cheers.]

All those who are in favor of the resolution will say aye. [Tremendous aye.] All those who are opposed will go to the British Consul's office and seek protection. [Loud cheers.] I am happy to say the resolution has passed unanimously.

Pope's Order of Banishment.

A late letter from Warrenton, Va., states that the publication of the order of Gen. Pope banishing into Dixie all males who refuse to take the oath has wrought them to a perfect pitch of frenzy. Dr. Bispham, of the village, waited upon General Pope, and asked if he would enforce the order.—He painted, at the same time, the agony of the women and children, and stated that the effect would be to place six new regiments in the rebel service. "We can't take the oath of allegiance," said the Doctor, "and we wont—man, woman or child; but we will give parole to attend to our own business, afford no communication, and quietly stay upon our properties." "I shall enforce the order to the letter," said Gen. Pope. "I did not make it without deliberation, and if you don't take the oath you shall go out of my lines." The villagers now intend to appoint a committee of ladies to wait upon the General with a petition.—Failing in this, they had intended to select a committee to proceed to Washington city and intercede with President Lincoln; but Gen. Pope issued a stringent order that none of them should have leave to go down in the trains, nor would he pass them through our guards on the common roads.—He is a man of his word, and the soldiers think with them, that the farce of avowed disloyalty should be dropped from the bills.

☞ The following is reported as a fact:—A Louisville Union lady, a few days ago, called on a secesh friend, and felt obliged to listen to her tirade. On rising to leave, she noticed and praised a portrait of Gen. George Washington, whereupon the she rebel remarked: "I intend to get fine portraits of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, and hang up one on each side of that." "Do," said Union, "we read in the Bible that our Savior was hung between two thieves."

The Irish and the War.—An Irish paper, the Dunkirk *Democrat*, says: "The American Union is the best friend of Ireland in the world.—We beg to tell the Irish in America that the people of Ireland are nearly to a man for the Union, and against the wicked rebellion of the negro whippers. They do not forget the good deeds of the Republic in their day of distress, and they heartily wish success to the Stars and Stripes, and a speedy defeat to that audacious faction who have revolted against the freest government mankind has ever witnessed."

Arouse the People.

The following extract from a letter to a Cincinnatian, written by a gentleman near there, states a danger that really exists, although he may state it over strongly. For the rebels are many, and their leaders are crafty and desperate. Their policy has long been to mass their men, make a sudden dash at some unprotected point, and then retire exulting. It would not be so difficult a thing as many imagine, nor would it be distasteful to the minds, stomachs or pockets of the rebels to pour a column of 100,000 men, in a hurried march, on almost any named point between Philadelphia and St. Louis. And as recent events show that they will do, if they can, it is well for all important points within one hundred miles of the border to be vigilant and always guarded. But to the letter:—"I am afraid we Northern people are not awake to the dangers that impend. We lie still, relying on our superior numbers and resources, while the enemy is straining every nerve, and forcing into the field every element of strength for the death struggle. There is an ominous silence just now from that quarter. I believe they are massing together an army with which they intend not only to overwhelm our armies on the borders, but having destroyed them, to invade the North, spreading terror and destruction in their course, and what have we to oppose them? Unarmed masses of people will be of no avail. Every Northern State should organize the militia at once, and prepare for the most stupendous conflict of arms the world ever saw. We must not let the enemy dictate to us terms of peace, and if we would not do this, it behooves us to be at work. Cincinnati should organize for her own protection at least ten thousand men in the city and county. I do not think the danger is to be expected at once, but unless we prepare for it, on a scale far beyond anything I now see, it will come in time."

The Rebel Programme.

Memphis, Aug 1.

The *Bulletin* of this morning has the following from authentic sources among other interesting items as to the proceedings of the rebels:

We have some inkling of the subject discussed at the conference of all the principal military leaders, held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th instant. It is understood that they came to the conclusion that they must lose more territory. The defensive policy was strongly attacked, and both Lee and Beauregard advised the invasion of the North at three points, namely: from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania, from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio, and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois.

It is alleged that the following plan of operations for the remainder of the summer campaign was agreed upon.

First, the immediate obstruction of the James River, so as to make it impassible for McClellan to use it as a means of communication with the Fort, and for their transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

Second, the occupation of Williamsburg, Forktown and the entire Peninsula.

Third, the recovery of the whole territory of Virginia, and the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; for the recovery of New Orleans, Memphis, and the Mississippi River, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky. When these objects have been accomplished, then Lee and Beauregard's plan was proposed.

Fifth, to make the Potomac and Ohio river at once their basis of operations and frontier line, and to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

Sixth, to hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of two hundred thousand troops by the capture of that city. The liberation of Baltimore and the invasion of the North at the three points named above becoming in turn the invaders, they hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of our cities five hundred thousand troops.

Shocking Occurrence—Ex-Mayor Barker Killed.—A painful accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad on Saturday evening, resulting in the death of Joseph Barker, formerly Mayor of the city, and the serious injury of John McDonough, a resident of Jail alley, who happened to be in Barker's company at the time. The parties, it appears, were returning from a war meeting in Ross township, and had got as far as Jack's bridge, when they observed a freight train approaching from the city, and stepped across to the other track to let it pass. Just at this moment the passenger train due here at 8:10 came up, and the parties being unable to get out of the way, they were struck by the cowcatcher, with the result stated above. Barker was pitched twenty feet into the air, and his body mangled in a shocking manner. His death must have been instaneous. McDonough had one of his legs fractured and his head cut. His back was also injured, and one of his shoulders badly bruised. He will hardly survive his injuries. Both parties were brought to the city, and during the forenoon yesterday, Coroner M'Clung held an inquest on Barker's remains. The testimony failed to reveal any want of caution on the part of the officers of the train, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, 4th inst.*

Drafting—How They Do It.—The subject of drafting has become one of considerable interest within a few days past, the idea gaining currency that a draft from each State will be made to fill up our thinned regiments in the field. Drafting is provided for by a law of Congress framed in 1792, entitled "An act to provide for the National defence, by establishing a Uniform Militia throughout the United States," afterwards amended and applied to all arms-bearing citizens of the country. The process of drafting is about the same in the various States. Rolls are prepared of those liable to serve—able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five—and the requisite number of names are drawn by lot in the presence of prescribed officials. The persons drawn are notified, and given opportunity to prove themselves exempt, or provide suitable substitutes, failing in which, they are compelled to serve, or submit to heavy penalties, generally imprisonment. The country has a right to the service of her citizens in defence of the nation, as none will dispute; and to avoid the disagreable necessity of a forced exaction of such service, the thinned ranks of our shattered army should be filled at once by the voluntary tender of every man who can by any means leave home.

Halleck on Confiscation.—Gen. Halleck told certain prominent gentlemen the other day, and authorized them to use the statement, that he was, and always had been, in favor of a thorough confiscation of all property of the rebels, slaves especially included. He had ordered Gen. McClellan to impress and use as many negroes as he could get, in any military duty for which they could be employed. He instructed him to make no inquiry as to whether they were slaves or free; or, if slaves, whether of disloyal or Union masters. These were matters that belonged to the civil authorities, and when they had themselves forced the superintendency of these upon the military, they had no right to look to them for protection in the matter. It was not the business of military men.

Pacific Railroad of Missouri.—The President and War Department have held a conference with representatives of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, in regard to completing the Southwest branch from Rolla to Lebanon, a distance of fifty-six miles. It is urged as a military necessity, as it would put Southwest Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian nations in speedy striking distance of St. Louis.

Halleck's Milky Way.—Gen. McClellan was troubled about milk. The Secessionists wouldn't sell it to him at all, and the Union people asked exhorbitant prices. He telegraghed to General Halleck about the matter, and the latter told him to take the cows and milk them themselves.

A Midnight Battle.

Fortress Monroe, August. 2.

It is rumored and believed here that the "New Merrimac" has come down the James river as far as Fort Darling, and that she is hourly expected to make the attempt to come further down. One thing is certain—all the Federal gunboats have passed up beyond Harrison's Landing and not one is in sight from that point or on the river this side.

A detachment of infantry and cavalry from M'Clellan's army made a reconnoisance down the Chickahominy through Diascund and came on toward Williamsburg till they met our pickets, when they returned after report by telegraph to Fortress that in their reconnoisance they had seen nothing of the enemy We shall probably not hear of their return to camp until to-morrow, on the arrival of the mailboat from Harrison's Landing.

The arrival of the mailboat this afternoon brings some particulars of the attack made by the rebel batteries on Gen. McClellan's position from opposite Harrison's Landing. The attack was made at midnight with, it is said, four batteries of flying artillery, some being above and some below the point of attack. They threw six twelve-pound shell, some round and others conical, but not one of them exploded. Their fire was intended, no doubt, for our camps, but many of the shot fell short and thus did some little mischief among the shipping which was laying at the Landing and at anchor in the river. Several vessels and steamers were struck with fragments of shell, but none was hurt in them.

It is reported nine of our soldiers were killed and only three wounded. The attack being made at such a late hour of the night, and our army expecting rather an attack in front, caused some delay before our guns opened fire, when our siege guns were brought to bear upon them, and in less than forty minutes the rebels were silenced. The firing was very brisk while it continued. Many of the enemy's shells were thrown over among our camps, but these did not explode. All those which exploded fell much short of the camps, and this accounts for so few being injured.

It is supposed that the object of the rebels in this demonstration was to draw the Federal gunboats down the river so as to enable their boats, including the new Merrimac, to get out.

It is estimated that the rebels threw over five hundred shells, which lay this morning scattered over the field. Some lodged in the masts of vessels. All that is known of the effect of our firing is that the rebels retreated, and this morning the trees where they had their batteries presented a shattered appearance, and many were cut completely down.

There was only one Federal gunboat near the Landing, which opened fire immediately on the enemy, but they had not appeared to notice it, as they were so intent on shelling our camps. If the desire was, as supposed, to draw our gunboats down the river, the attempt was most unsuccessful, as not one made its appearance, save the one previously there.

second dispatch.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Aug. 2.—Six hundred troops crossed the river yesterday afternoon for the purpose of destroying the houses and woods on the opposite shore, which had afforded protection to the rebels. Everything in the shape of a dwelling was burnt.

This was the point from which the rebels shelled our shipping and encampment the night before.—The affair was successfully accomplished without the loss of a man.

The gunboats this morning were engaged in shelling the shore and houses down the river—Five men were killed by the enemy's shells the night before last, and two wounded.

Gen. Butler and Guerillas.

A late letter from New Orleans states that Gen. Butler has adopted a new plan to prevent the outrages of the guerillas. Last week a band of these outlaws came to the house of Mr. Thomas S. Burbank, of the parish of St. John the Baptist, at night, and seized the person of his brother and carried him off across the river to Opelousas, where Governor Moore is, and rumor says that he has since been hung. All this because he is guilty of being a Union man. On Saturday Mr. Thomas Burbank came down to the city and appealed to General Butler for protection, and asked him to devise some plan by which the guerillas might be prevented from murdering his brother and the other Union men that have been taken from their homes. The General told Mr. Burbank to name a half-dozen men in the parish who represent the influence and wealth of the district and who are noted for their strong secessionism. He named them, and on Sunday, accompanied by Captain Clark's Company of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, he went up on a boat to the parish of St. John the Baptist, and arrested Messrs. Deslonde, (a brother-in-law of Slidell and Beauregard,) P. A. Martin, ——Garard, Malsin Marmillion, E. Gaudrey and G. Lummais. They were brought to this city and confined as hostages for the Union men in the hands of the guerillas. They have since been released by giving their parole not to leave New Orleans, and to be forthcoming at General Butler's order, and by furnishing very strong security.

Three Hundred Thousand Additional Volunteers Called For.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4th, 1862.

order calling for militia from the several states.

Ordered first, that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged.

The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second, That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia.

The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third, regulations will be prepared by the War department and presented to the President with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the Army and Volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

An Iron-Clad Fleet for the Pacific.—It is announced that work has been begun on the first vessel of a squadron of iron-clad vessels for coast service, and other ships will be put on the stocks as soon as possible. Part of this fleet will be built in Atlantic ports, and part in the Pacific. Those which are to be constructed in the Eastern cities will be made in sections, and transported in Government steamers to California, where they will be put together and prepared for immediate service. It is not considered proper to print the exact particulars of the new movement at present, but we may state that the vessels will be about two hundred feet in length, and of proportionate depth and width, and that they will be fully armed and mailed. Our present Pacific squadron nominally consists of six vessels, but only three of them are steamers, and of these two are gunboats.

Latest From Charleston.—By the arrival of the transport McClellan from Port Royal at New York, we have some interesting news from Charleston. The garrison at that city has been greatly reduced by the removal of troops to Richmond. General G. W. Smith is in command there.—Much dissatisfaction was felt because General Lee did not annihilate General McClellan in the late battles, and the intelligence that the rebels lost forty thousand men in these actions did not lessen the feeling of gloom and discontent.

To the Public!—An experience of six months has fully convinced me that the cash system *is the best*, both for merchant and consumer. It enables the merchant to sell at one-half less profit and make more clear money, with less trouble than he can by selling on credit; and the reason is obvious—he gets the money down for everything he wants to sell, and has the use of it immediately.—The consumer also saves by buying for cash, because he gets his merchandise at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what he would have to pay if he bought on credit, or even if he bought at a store which sells on credit. The credit business always loses a certain per centage, which must be made up from cash or prompt monthly payers.

I am determined to do nothing but a CASH BUSINESS, and have but *ONE PRICE* for my Goods.

I have just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia with the *largest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever brought to Altoona*. I would first invite attention to my complete selection of DRY GOODS, such as Morianta Silks, Black Silks, Ducals, Reps, Foulards, Schallies, Delaines, Poplins, Debeges, Ginghams, Cambrics, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Linens, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Gloves, Hosiery. Also, a fine stock of Cassimeres, Cottonades, Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses, men and boys.

A great variety of CARPETS, ranging in price from 12½ cents upward. Oil-Cloths of different patterns and prices. Window-Shades, of all styles.

Children's WAGONS, from $3.25 upwards. Spring Wagons only $4.25.

Wall Paper and Bordering—a large and entirely new selection, embracing the latest and most beautiful styles of Paper for Halls, Parlors, Offices, Bed-Rooms, &c., ranging in price from 5 cents per bolt, upwards.

GROCERIES.—My stock of Groceries is unsurpassed, being entirely fresh. Best Syrup Molasses, only 60 cents per gallon; 2d class only 50 cents. Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 11½ cents per lb. Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Fish, Soap, Candles, and everything in that line, at Cash Prices.

In the QUEENSWARE line, I have the largest stock in town: Wedgewood's celebrated Iron-Stone Tea Sets, forty-six pieces, only $8.87. China Sets complete, only $12.00. Chamber Sets, from $1.25 upward.

In the way of GLASSWARE, I have everything mentionable, such as Fruit Stands, Cake Stands, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Jars, Goblets, Tumblers, &c., &c.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can convince them that it is cheaper to buy *for cash* than *on credit;* and also, that my stock is worth an examination.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, April 17, 1862.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!

EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!

NOW OPEN

On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,

EAST ALTOONA,

AN ENTIRELY

NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS,

HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,

which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEENSWARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

HARDWARE,

Groceries, Flour,
Bacon, Cheese,
Syrups, Molasses,
Mackerel, Herring,
Carbon Oil, Fish Oil,
Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

C. C. SERVER & SON,

(Successors to Thomas R. Taylor & Co.)

Paper, Envelope, and Printers' Card

WAREHOUSE,

No. 513, MINOR STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE,
PRINTING, WRAPPING,
MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE
PAPERS,
Printers' Cards,
BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.

Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

May 1st, 1862.-1y.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.*

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.*

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")*

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boil.
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1861.

Dr. G. H. Keyser:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you, called "Lindsey's Blood Searcher." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city, No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr. Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

DAVID KINNOLLY.
Clinton Mills, Sligo.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.

Witness—E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have continued so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any one can see me.

THOMAS FARRELL

CANCER CURED.

A Letter From England.—Mr. John Pope, of Blaenavon, near Montypool, Monmontshire, England, writes as follows:

Sir:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting Lindsey's Blood Searcher, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter, who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no answer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt for the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and sevens, a receipt which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully,
[Signed] JOHN POPE

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.*

☞ *Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent being imposed upon.*

Prepared and sold by Dr George H. Keyser, Pittsburgh Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. Rough and G. W. Kessler; in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton and Jacob Snyder.

June 26, 1862.-1y.

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON
Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

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All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

Gallant "Little Blair."—We feel proud of "Little Blair." Her quota of troops under the call for 300,000 volunteers was two companies, or 200 men. Has she came up to the work? Let the companies she is about to send to the field testify. They are as follows:

Capt. F. M. Bell, of Tyrone, has recruited a company of 107 men.

Col. Higgins has recruited a company of 120 men at Williamsburg.

Capts. Ssink and Gardner, of this place, will have full companies this evening.

Capt. John McKeage, of Hollidaysburg, will have his company full this evening.

Capt. Crissman, of Martinsburg, is getting along finely, and expects to have his company full before the 10th of August.

Besides the above there are a number of parts of companies, in different places, which, if thrown together, would form a seventh company; and we have, also, several officers recruiting for old regiments, among whom are Capt. Hopkins, at Tyrone, and Serg't McConnell, at Newry. Captain Hopkins is, we understand, getting along very well. The last named officers are recruiting three years men, and they will get along faster after the nine months men leave.

Taking the above calculation, we find that "Little Blair," will, by Saturday, have furnished 400 or 500 men more than her share of the first quota of 300,000, and 200 or 300 more than her quota under the last call for 300,000 malitia.—Has any county done better under the last two calls that did as well as Blair under the three years call last summer. When the companies above referred to are in the field, Blair county will have furnished between 1500 and 2000 men for the war, a proportion almost equal to one-half of her voting population. If more men are needed she has a few more left who will not wait to be drafted.

This prompt action on the part of the patriotic men of this county will save it from the stigma of a draft. It is certainly not reasonable to suppose that, after having furnished so many men over the amount asked for, a draft will be made upon those that remain. We have heard it argued that if a draft is resorted to, to fill up either of the last calls, all counties will be drawn from, irrespective of the number of men they may have sent forward. We think the fact that the Governor specified the number of companies each county was to furnish is evidence sufficient to show that every county must furnish its own quota, whether by volunteers or drafts, and that the county which does more than its duty will not be called upon to make up the deficiency of others. It would not be reasonable, or right, that Blair county, after having furnished 200 or 300 more men than her share, under both calls, should be drawn from to make up the deficiency in Bedford county, should there be any, and she will not be.

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President—John Shoemaker.

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Secretaries—Dr. William R. Findley, John Ickes, Jonathan Conrad, Michael Clabaugh, Peter Miller.

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...Keyser's name over the centre of Fourth ...by Dr. George H. Keyser, Physician ...by A. Brown and G. W. Kessler, ...R. Patterson and Varnes, Altoona.

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THE AFRICAN "FOURTH."—Agreeably to previous announcement, the colored people of this and adjacent towns, celebrated their "4th of July" on the first day of August, instant—being the 24th anniversary of the emancipation of Hayti. There was a large gathering of colored folks, and they seemed to enjoy themselves very much. After partaking of a bountiful repast, Mr. John Thomas, of Altoona, known to most of our readers as a person of rare conversational powers and urbane manners, having been loudly called upon for a speech, advanced slowly from his "position," and with some difficulty succeeded in climbing *upon the table*. Assuming an attitude at once respectful and commanding, he spoke, as nearly as we can recollect, as follws:—

"*Gentlemen and Ladies:* I appear before you to say something or udder on dis ocasion. I am proud to be able to hab de pleasure to speak to de cullid popolation, in dis be-e-autiful grove. Dis is de day to celebrate de liberation ob de cullid popolation, sometime or udder, and some place on dis hemisphere. I don't know 'zactly the time and place. [Applause.] But I know it was *somewar*." [Here the speaker was interrupted by a colored gentleman under the table, saying "how about Hayti? Tell us about Hayti."] The speaker resuming indignantly: "I know nothin' 'bout Hayti—I don't want to know nothin' 'bout Hayti. Dat subjeck has nothin' to do wid de meetin'. [Here the applause was so deafening that the eloquent gentleman was compelled for a time to desist.]—Let de cullid gemman come out from under de table and face John Thomas, face to face. [Cries of "hit him again."] De cullid gemman am afeared to come out. He sets under de table and laffs and grins. He has a great 'eal ob larnin—and John Thomas don't know his A B C. But ole John will scorch him if he comes out. *Who* is Hayti? *He* is no cullid gemman. [Applause.]—John Thomas is some war or udder in fifty or sixty years ole, or upwards. I was at de burnin' ob de capital. I was at Bladensburg, when de scrimmage was dare. Little did John Thomas think den dat he would lib till dis day to see dis big scrimmage. I see de white bloods from Altoona come out here, and—dey face John Thomas. But de cullid bloods dey git behind de trees an' under de table, and laff and grin—dey's afeared to meet ole John—and feared to make a speech. Where is Daniel Williams? Where is William Walton? Where is William Nesbit? Echo answers—no-war! [Vociferous applause.] I will let Mr. Jeff. Davis know dat John Thomas is *chile*. Gib de cullid popolation guns an' ammonition, an' dey will fotch de rebelists up a standin'. John Thomas knows all 'bout dese rebelists. He used to lib in New Orleans. Dem was lably times. While de white folks is divided de cullid folks is divided, too. Some ob de cullid popolation go up to Wopsononick to 'memorate dis day. Dey is Secessionists. Dey is not de true blues. Dat is not de way to put in dis grea-at day. We is de systematical cullid people. Before dey git through wid dis rebellion dey will wish dey hadn't o' come.—John Thomas is some war or udder in sixty or seventy years ole, or upwards. He has a whole parsel ob chil'ren. But ladies don't trifle wid ole John for all dat! If he hadn't a good and systematical wife, he would soon be sarchin after an oder. [Approving applause from the ladies.] O-o-o—how de faces ob de ladies shine! What be-e-autiful ladies dese is 'bout here. It's enuff to melt de heart ob a millstone! Dey is 'chaste as de icicle dat hangs on Dianah's Temple,' as de great Spokeshave said. [Great sensation among the female part of the audience, fluttering of handkerchiefs, &c.] Gemmen and ladies, I was *full* when I got up to speak—*very* full. Now I am a great 'eal lighter, an' hope de audience is 'lightened, too, an' will 'scuse ole John for speechefyin'. I 'spects I has contained you awhile wid my unlarned 'scourse, but I hope not. But if I did, it's all for de good ob de systematical cullid popolation."

The concluding portion of the orator's remarks was most loudly applauded, and as he descended from the platform, three hearty cheers were given for "Ole John Thomas." Mr. D. Williams followed in a brief but appropaiate speech, after which the colored folks resigned themselves to their favorite amusements and pastimes—love, song, dance, &c., which were kept up to a late hour.

☞ From the *Standard* of yesterday, we copy the following report of an interesting suit which was tried at last term of court:—

The suit of Chas. Rauch, by his father, F. W. Rauch, against Gilbert L. Lloyd—an interesting railway suit—was tried for the third time, last week, in the Common Pleas of this county. In 1856, Charles Rauch, then a boy of five years of age, in company with two other boys—one younger and the other older—left his father's house, on Juniata street, for the purpose of obtaining shavings at the boatyard, and proceeded across the railroad at the Montgomery street crossing.—Coming back, they arrived at the railroad, and found the public crossing blocked up by Lloyd & Hill's coal cars. The youngest boy in the party walked around the train, some distance above, but the oldest boy (Myers) and Chas. Rauch attempted to creep under the cars. Whilst doing so, Archibald McFadden's driver moved the train, injuring Myers somewhat, but Chas. Rauch so badly that amputation of both limbs, below the knees, became necessary, and was successfuly accomplished. Charles Rauch then brought suit against Lloyd & Hill to recover damages. Hill having in the meantime died, the suit proceeded against Lloyd alone.

It appears that the crossing had been partially obstructed by other cars, and when Lloyd & Hill's cars came down the railroad, the gap was filled up, and the crossing completely obstructed. The conductor of the train left his cars standing, and went to his breakfast. McFadden, whose business it was to move cars, some time afterward hitched his horses to the cars, moved them whilst the plaintiff was under them, and produced the injuries for which suit was brought to recover damages.

The suit was brought in 1856, and the first trial resulted in a verdict for the defendants. Exceptions were taken to the instructions of the Court, and the case was removed to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error, when the judgment of the court below was reversed. The second trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for one dollar, which, being absurd, the court at once set it aside and granted a new trial. The third trial took place last week, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of four thousand dollars (4,000.)

The testimony showed conclusively that the defendant's cars were unnecessarily and unlawfully obstructing the public highway, and therefore the owner of the cars or the conductor, was, in the eyes of the law, responsible for his negligence and carelessness, unless there had been concurrent neglect on the part of the plaintiff. This question, and the measure of damages, were the only questions which really engaged the attention of the jury; and in finding for the plaintiff, they no doubt reasoned that, because of his tender years and consequent want of discretion, he should not be held responsible.

The defendant at once moved for a new trial, which will be argued and disposed of hereafter.

ALTOONA ACADEMY.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on Friday, August 1st, 1862, it was resolved to extend the vacation till Monday, the first day of September next.

The Academy will, therefore, be re-opened on Monday, September 1st, 1862.

An Election will be held in the office of John Shoemaker, in Altoona, on Friday, the 15th of August, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing one person, to fill the office of Treasurer of said corporation.

By order of the Board.
G. W. PATTON, *Sec'y.*
Altoona, Aug. 2d, 1862.

HOME ORGANIZATIONS.—The benefit of home military organizations must now be apparent to every man. To be ready to meet any emergency that may arise, we must prepare for it. If all the preparations are to be made after we see our danger, or what is required of us, it is not likely that they will be properly made; and besides, we will lose in preparation the time that should be spent in action. The time has gone by when "Home Guards," as they were styled, are to be scoffed at and made the butt of those who will not enlist in such organizations lest they might be called upon to face the enemy. What we want is a perfect organization of the men who remain at home, so that in case there should be a sudden call for men in a certain quarter on the boundary line of the State, for a short season, we shall have the force regularly organized and drilled, and prepared with guns and ammunition, to meet the foe. These home organizations might never be required to leave their homes. Of this, however, we are not sure. But if it be known that such organizations exist, it is less likely that they will be. The requisite arms will be furnished by the State, to all companies of men who will thus organize themselves, and if any man will just consider the difference, in point of time and effectiveness, between calling out a force of this kind, and calling a lot of raw recruits to Harrisburg, and there organizing and equipping them, he will soon see the advantage. Then let us have them at once, and let there be concert of action in the matter.

"WASHINGTON PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION."—This Association, having opened an office at No. 5 Washington Buildings, corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue, where will be found a register of all Pennsylvania soldiers in or around this city in hospitals, invite the friends of the same to call, assuring them that all possible aid will be extended in finding their sons.

Mr. CHAS. L. WELLS, the register, will be found in the office.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. S. TODD PERLEY, will answer all letters in regard to sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, whether in or around this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or New Haven. Address, care Box 844, Washington, D. C.

J. K. MOREHEAD, *Pres't.*
J. M. SULLIVAN, *Sec'y.*

FROM PORT ROYAL, S. C.—J. G. Adlum, Esq., has received from the members of Capt. Wayne's company, at Port Royal, S. C., a box containing packages for the following persons:

Jacob Houseman, Geo. Merriman, Mrs. Mary Burket, Susan Hughes, Mary Gray, Sarah A. Kough, 2, V. Fogle, Samuel Haggerty, Miss Hannah Brown, John Kratzer, David Morgan, John Wicker, Jno. Counsman, Allen Maglathery, Henry Fleck, John Detwiler, and Fred. Hurbert.

The packages can be had by calling at Hileman's store.

The 'Squire also acknowledges the receipt of the grape shot picked up on the battle field, at James Island, together with a lot of Secession pills.

ANOTHER DRAW.—Printers are patriotic, as the ranks of both the Northern and Southern armies will testify. We don't think there is anything patriotic about the Southern Confederacy, but those who fight under its flag doubtless do. The first call for men, in April, '61, drew from this office three compositors—two jours and an apprentice—and the present call draws on us for a jour, Edward L. Russ, who goes with Capt. Szink, and an apprentice, Thomas H. Wakefield, who goes with Capt. Gardner. This leaves us rather short-handed, but we prefer finding ourselves short of men to finding our army in the same fix. May health be theirs, and a kind Providence ward off the bullets of the enemy.

☞ The following resolutions were passed at the last meeting of the Board of Relief, of Blair co.:

Resolved, That in all cases where the husband or the main support of any Pennsylvania volunteer's family from the county of Blair has been killed or died in the service of the United States, or hereafter may be killed or die in the said service during the rebellion, that the Blair County Relief Board will give support to the families of such at the rate of one dollar per week for widow and fifty cents per week for each child under fourteen years, until said family shall have obtained a bounty or pension from the State or General Government: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed as to include families whose circumstances are such as to preclude the necessity of relief.

Resolved 2nd, That relief is hereby suspended in all other cases.

☞ Since we mentioned the "noble project" about to be put on foot among the road men on the Penn'a R. R.—that of contributing one day's wages in each month toward a fund for the support of the families of those of their companions who might volunteer—we have been asked by several, who wanted to go into the arrangement, where the head of it was. It appears that all the men, or a great majority of them, are anxious to go into such an arrangement, but they want a head to it. Can not some of the prominent men, or officers of the road, take the matter in hand and announce a starting point? We think they will find the men with them immediately. It is worth an effort.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night last, a man named James Cunningham, residing at Hemlock, Cambria county, was run over and killed on the railroad between Gallitzin and Cresson. His remains were found on Sunday morning literally cut to pieces. He had been in this place on Saturday and was urged to enlist, but declined because he was not certain of receiving the bounty, and because he was not sure that his family would be provided for. Had he yielded to the solicitations of those who wished him to enlist, he might have been spared to his family. It is supposed that he was intoxicated at the time the accident occurred.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Dr. C. Jeffries will preach in the United Brethern Church, in this place, next Sabbath morning and evening. Subject—the "Prophetic History of America, and the present War in the United States." Dr. Jeffries is known to most of our readers as one of the ablest ministers in this part of the country, and we doubt not that he will deliver interesting discourses on the above interesting subject.

THANKS.—The junior tenders his thanks to Mrs. Robert Green for the boquet of beautiful and sweet scented flowers which now graces his table. Amid excitement, tumult and war, flowers will bloom and cast their fragrance, the ladies will remember the printers, and printers will enjoy such gifts and think of the donors when they retire from the world of excitement and enjoy a peaceful hour in their quiet, happy world—home.

☞ In Altoona all the hands in one shop volunteered, and left the boss to gather up the hammers himself.—*Register.*

We publish the above for the purpose of explaining it. Some persons suppose that the shop referred to was one of the company shops. This is incorrect. It was a wagon-maker shop in Londonsville, adjoining Altoona. True, all the hands in the shop—wagon-makers, blacksmiths and a teamster—enlisted in Capt. Gardner's company, which left the proprietor to close up the business or recruit a fresh supply of hands. That's the way things are "done up" here

FIRE.—On Sunday evening last, at about half-past eight o'clock, the Broad Top Railroad Bridge across the Juniata at this place was discovered to be on fire. One span on the other side of the river was completely destroyed, and the second was so much injured as to make it necessary to remove it. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Men are hard at work, and it is expected that cars will pass over on tressel work in a few days.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

☞ We learn from the *Standard*, that Jackson Gibbs, of Hollidaysburg, was kicked by a vicious horse, on Thursday evening last, receiving an ugly gash on one cheek, and a blow on the side which produced internal hemorrhage. Although confined to his room he is rapidly recovering.

WORTHY OF MENTION.—We have been assured that the Methodist Sunday School in this place has turned out thirty soldiers since the war commenced. The last draft upon it has taken nearly all the male teachers and a bible class of ten able bodied young men.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

TO THE NERVOUS OF BOTH SEXES.—A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186, Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. [June 12.–4m.

MARRIED.

On the 29th of April, 1862, at the Lutheran Parsonage, in this place, by the Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Mr. WILLIAM McCORMICK, of Altoona, to Miss ELIZA HUMES, of Mifflintown.

On the 31st ult., at the Presbyterian Parsonage, in this place, by Rev. A. B. Clark, Mr. ELMER E. EPLER, of Harrisburg, to Miss CORNELIA JANE BRUBAKER, of Altoona.

Here we printers were in luck. With each of the above notices we received more than a tribute of thanks for publishing to the world the glad tidings, that hearts long united in sympathy had been still more closely bound together by the ceremony ministerial. May they ever have enough, and to spare, of that which they divided with us, want be a stranger at their doors, and prosperity and happiness their constant companions.

On the 17th of July, at the M. E. Parsonage, in Gaysport, by Rev. A. W. Gibson, Mr. JOHN MORGAN, of Duncansville, to Miss RACHAEL JAWES, of Neat, S. Wales.

DIED:

At the residence of his father, in Hollidaysburg, on the 4th inst., MICHAEL A. McFARLAND, aged 27 years.

At his residence in Laurelsville, in this county, on the 10th day of July last, JOHN DOUGHERTY, in the 52d year of his age.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons not to sell my wife ELIZABETH CRATEN, any goods, wares or merchandise, after this date, except upon orders signed by John M. Campbell, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, other than as above specified, unless compelled by law.
Logan Tp., Aug. 7, 1862–3t. JOHN CRATEN.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Applications will be received from Teachers to take charge of three schools in Tyrone City and six schools in Snyder township. Term of the former, seven months, and of the latter, five months. A public examination of the applicants, for both districts, will take place, on Monday, Aug. 18th., at the Tyrone City school house, to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. By order of the School Boards.
J. H. PATTERSON,
ROBT. WARING,
Tyrone City, Aug. 7, 1862-2t. *Secretaries.*

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines!
HAVING ACCEPTED THE AGENcy for the sale of the above celebrated Machines, we are now prepared to furnish, on short notice, any of the various styles of machines manufactured by this Company, ranging in price from
$40 to $100.
Purchasers of these Machines have the advantage of chosing one making either the celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch, or the Lock Stitch, the only valuable Sewing Machine stitches in practical use. The superiority of these Machines over all others, for family sewing, is now fairly established. The peculiarities of the different styles of Machines will be cheerfully explained to any one wishing to purchase.
J. & J. LOWTHER,
Altoona, Aug. 7th–3m. Agents.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office, at Altoona, Aug. 1, '62.

Boyer, George		Lewis, Thomas B.	
Buck, William		Logue, Mrs. Francis	
Beard, Hiram		Meloy, Frances	
Beyer, F. D.		Madara, Caroline	
Burger, Ephraim		Maloy, Hugh	
Burk or Ogelsby,		Mafred, Abram	
Bally, Mary J.		Mueller, William	
Boyer, John		Madden, Mary (care of Edward Cassiday)	
Brown, Thomas		Murphy, Catharine	
Conrad, Joseph		Miller, David N.	
Chilcoat, Robert		Myers, Charles	
Cassiday, David		Mulligan, H	
Carter, Joseph		Mitchell, Miss Elenor	
Corl Joseph		Mathew, Miss Martha	
Camal, Samuel		McBride, Mrs. Josephine	
Crow, B.		McCauley, Mr S.	
Cling, John		McCoy, Miss Beck	2
Clough, Mary Catharine		McKeaney, Miss S. A.	
Clark, Miss Mary E.		McClure, William	
Cassiday, David		McFadden, W.	
Cassiday, Michael		McCullough, Alfred	
Cassiday, Mrs. Ellen		McGrew, Capt. J. B.	
Drumgold, Thomas		McClintock, Alex.	
Dunn, James		Nagle, Mrs. Margaret	
Doyle, Miss Kate		Piper, J. P.	
Dauer, Michael		Pike, Anthony	
Davis, A. W.		Phillips, Joshua	
Drummond. Alonzo		Preston. H. W.	
Fendley, R.		Price, John	
Farrell, Barney		Prichard, Thomas	
Fry, John		Rhodes, Jacob	
Fry, William		Ritchard, Elmira	
Gooderhan, G. W.		Rice, Jane	
Hazlett, John		Riley, Mrs. Caroline M.	
Harvison, James		Smith, Giffon	
Harvey, James		Smith, Clemmie	
Hodnott, Mr.		Smith, Thomas	
Hall, Jemima		Slack, Adam	
Hamilton, John		Soller, Leonhard	
Holmes, Rev. L. G.		Smith, Mrs. R.	
Itel, Miss Mary J.		Schlosser, H.	
Kantner, Miss Catharine		Silvers, Miss Catharine	
King, Mrs. M. A.		Updyke, Miss Catharine	
Kelly, Mrs. Ann E.		Wolf & Brother	
Kurtz, Miss Kate F.	2	Woomer, J. M.	
Keegan, Miss Mary		Weikel, Peter	
Keller, George J.		Young, James	2
Lindsey, Miller			

Persons inquiring for letters in the above list will please say "advertised."
G. W. PATTON, P. M.

S. M. WOODKOK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Altoona, Penn'a,
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Being associated with CHARLES E. PLEASANT, Esq., Military and Claim Agent, of Washington City, he will devote special attention to the prosecution and collection of claims against the United States, including Pensions, Bounty Lands, Arrears of Pay for Services in the Army and Navy, and generally all business before any of the Departments.
Office on Virginia Street, 2 doors above Julia Street.
May 15, 1862–tf.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.
Jan. 24, '58–tf]

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just received at LAUGHMAN'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

A ROUSH, DRUGGIST,
takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues
At his Old Place of Business,
A few Doors above the Post-Office,
where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS,
PAINTS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
EXTRACTS,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.
SWEET-BRIAR PIPES,
CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.
LIQUORS,
FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.
Physicains Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,
AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT
Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE!
HARDWARE
CHARLES J. MANN,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS, DOOR MATS.
SHOE FINDINGS,
MOULDERS' TOOLS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS.
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C. WINDOW GLASS,
☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.
His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.
Agent for Wilson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."
Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!
STEP BY STEP!
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of
Dress Goods
For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most
FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.
And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate.
In the line of pure, fresh and cheap
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.
Store on the corner of Annie and Heion streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HESLOP.
Altoona, May 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS! Applications will be received by the Secretary of the Altoona School District till Wednesday the 6th of August, for Teachers to take charge of the Schools of said District for the ensuing school year. School to open on Monday, the 1st day of September. Term nine months, of twenty-two days each.
A public examination will be held in the West Ward School-House on Thursday, August 7th, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
According to decisions of the State Superintendent o Common Schools, applicants are required to be present at the public Examinations, as private examinations will not be granted during the holding of the public examinations in the county—nor afterwards without the written request of a majority of the proper Boards. Applicants are therefore requested to be present at the Public Examination.
Eight Teachers are to be selected for the Schools.
By order of the Board. E. A. BECK,
July 15th, 1862. Secretary.

W. M. GORMLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEED, BACON, SUGAR-CURED HAMS, MESS PORK, BEEF, CHEESE, IRON, NAILS, WHALE, TANNERS' & CARBON OIL,
NO. 271, LIBERTY STREET,
(Opposite Eagle Hotel,)
HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF HIS LATE partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers.
PITTSBURGH, June 5, 1862—3m

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now laid as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL WILT, late of the Boro' of Altoona, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves in debted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. MARTIN RUNYEN,
Altoona, July 3, 1862–6t.] Administrator.

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers have a fine lot of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to close out, at cost and carriage, without delay.—Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.] MURPHY & McPIKE.

OUR LADY FRIENDS WOULD DO well to look in upon the choice and chaste assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS now displayed upon the well-filled shelves of MURPHY & McPIKE,
Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH,
Jas. Lowther, President.
Secretary. [May 15–'62]

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & McPIKE'S Store,
Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.–tf.

PASTURE.—Persons wishing Pasture for CATTLE, or Meadow-Grass for Hay, can be supplied by applying to LEWIS GWIN,
two miles North of Altoona.
May 27th, 1862.

NEW SUMMER GOODS, of superior style and material, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

AMERICAN
Life Insurance and Trust Co.
COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.
Authorized Capital,..... $500,000
Paid up Capital,..... 250,000
Assets,..... 1,897,746
Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.
Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last BONUS January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a
NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,
By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID U

[illegible] ONWARD!!

EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!

NOW OPEN

On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,

EAST ALTOONA,

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE [illegible] of all goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we would call the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

[illegible] Silks and Fancy Silks, all-wool De-laines, Alpacas, Cheviot Suitings, plain and figured Berege, Lustre Cloths, Poplins, Delaines, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and other

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have a full and complete assortment of all selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Beens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linens, Diapers, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Muslins, Muslins, &c.

We have a full assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars, Sets, Linen Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Ladies', &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS,

HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,

which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEENSWARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

HARDWARE,

Groceries, Flour,
Bacon, Cheese,
Syrups, Molasses,
Mackerel, Herring,
Carbon Oil, Fish Oil,
Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

We do not make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and [illegible] sell for

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862–tf

C. C. SERVER & SON,

(Successors to Thomas R. Taylor & Co.)

Paper, Envelope, and Printers' Card

WAREHOUSE,

No. 518, MINOR STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF [illegible] LETTER, NOTE,

PRINTING, WRAPPING,

MANILLA, TISSUE, SHEP AND HARDWARE

PAPERS,

Printers' Cards,

BANNER, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.

Blank, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

[illegible]-ly.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,

Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,

&c., &c., &c.,

intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The Proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, being confident that his goods are present a more desirable stock of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince the public of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

for Coats, Pants and Vests, from the celebrated "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that in [illegible] he will be found up to the times, and in all the [illegible] he will be found to prove satisfactory. It has been

[illegible]

Where the best [illegible] can make,

Handsomest in style, Strong and cheap;

All that have ever tried him yet,

Will say he really cant be beat.

Remember the store, Virginia street, first door above [illegible] Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

[illegible] ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia.

[illegible] of the Sick and Distressed, Poor and Friendless, and especially [illegible] Diseases of the Sexual Organs. Medical [illegible] by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable remedies [illegible] Seminal Weakness, and other [illegible] are afflicted in sealed [illegible] Twelve Three Stamps for [illegible]

[illegible] HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2, South Ninth Street, [illegible]. [June 22, 1862.-1y.

S. M. WOODKOK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Altoona, Penn'a,

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and [illegible] Counties. Also, Solicitor and Claim Agent, of Washington City, will devote special attention to the prosecution of claims against the United States, for Bounty Land, Arrears of Pay for Services rendered in the Army, and generally all business [illegible] promptly attended to.

Office [illegible] doors above Julia Street.

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC

[illegible] Green, Yellow, Paris Green, Dry [illegible]

[1-tf.]

[illegible] PREPARATION FOR EX-[illegible]

[illegible], ARNICA, and [illegible]

[illegible] SUPPORTERS, Trus-[illegible]

[illegible] to suit at

G. W. KESSLER'S.

[illegible] CANARY BIRDS FOR [illegible]

Apply to G. W. FISHER, Portrait Painter, [illegible]

[June 19-3t.

[illegible] & FANCY VESTS, of every [illegible] style at LAUGHMAN'S.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP,

cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST in the WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH

AND

A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE & NEURALGIA!

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and SOUND TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH.—Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a *Treatise on Preserving Teeth?* Get DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another.—Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society. Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES are for sale in this place by G. W. KESSLER.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW

Furniture Polish

Prepared from an improved receipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. ☞ SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS,

BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE

Great Rebellion;

—OR—

THE HEROISM OF

Our SOLDIERS & SAILORS.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 VOL., LARGE 12MO. PRICE $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering and hair-breadth escapes of our Soldiers and Sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the causes of the War, by John Lathrop Motley, L. L. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of any heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to Soldiers desiring to act as Agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF American Manufactures,

FROM 1608 TO 1860.

BY DR. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 VOLS., 8vo.

Vol. I. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S

LEGAL ADVISER;

Or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY;

OR,

1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

Cloth, $1. This has been re-published in England.

Every business Man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS!

PERSONS WHO WISH TO BUY a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address

PIANO,

Care of Jos. Cox & Co., Publishers' Agents,

NEW YORK, P. O.

Nov. 21, 1861–1y.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,

MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS,

Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS, 10 "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide. 12½ "
" " " ¾ " 16 "
" " " ⅞ " 18½ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard " 12½ "
" " " ¾ " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS, from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES. $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, 2 75
" GOAT " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT, (Nos. 4 and 5,) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES, 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES. White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents. Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.] North Ward.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND

THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,

Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

GROCERY AND PROVISION

STORE,

Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED,
BACON, HAMS,
FISH, SALT,
POTATOES, COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA.
SPICES, CRACKERS.
CHEESE. TUBS.
BRUSHES.
BUCKETS. BROOMS.
RAISINS. LEMONS.
ORANGES, FIGS,
DATES. COMBS,
SOAPS, KNIVES.
BUTTER, EGGS.
CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT,
AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.

May 8, 1862–tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

EVERYBODY CALLS AT JESSE SMITH'S.

when they want fashionable

Hats & Caps.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

Spring & Summer Styles of

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.

Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.,*

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,*

BANKERS,

(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

[$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address the Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by

Oct. 12-tf J. B. HILEMAN

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

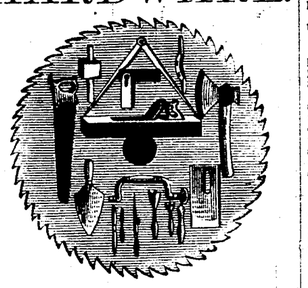
ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.



The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, De Berges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out

AT HIS OLD STAND,

on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,

with an entirely new and fresh supply of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES,

CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED

OATS, RYE, CORN.

TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of

LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock.

April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for

400 CORDS

of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.–1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

Commercial Agents Wanted

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address (with stamp)

For the Adams Manufacturing Co. CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent, DETROIT, MICH.

May 8, 1862–1y

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribhr would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.–tf.

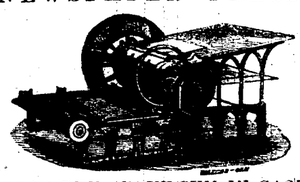
BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.

Jan. 27. '59–tf T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds.

Boxing and carting, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen demi on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending us a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

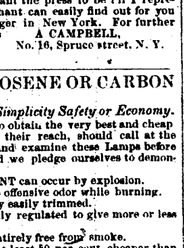
The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!



I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one tolift me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26–3m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

---

GROCERY, PROVISION

AND

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,

DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,

SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861–tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE

OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860–tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT

PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

HANNAH & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, 29 Cliff St., New York.

TWO SIZES.....$1.00 & 1.25.

ON RECEIPT OF PRICE A PRESS WILL be mailed to any address, postage paid. Descriptive Circulars sent if requested. Stationers and Agents supplied on liberal terms.

☞ Extraordinary inducements offered to intelligent Agents. [May 1st. '62.—3m.]

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

HUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL

Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices' Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

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Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are my agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-1y

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HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS

JOHN McKPAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney, Manufacturer of all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK,

Also, Furniture Work, &c., all of which will be furnished at the lowest possible prices. All work delivered at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Dec. 20, 1860.–tf.

GROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoices of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays.

He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,

EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 29, '60–1y.] JACOB WISE.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

he invites an examination of his stock and work.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which he offers at fair prices.

He will give special attention to custom work, all which will be warranted to give satisfaction. None but the best workmen are employed

Remember my shop is on Virginia street, immediately opposite Kessler's Drug Store.

September 3, '57–tf] JOHN H. ROBERTS

H. FETTINGER'S

General News Agency,

OAK HALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES

CIGARS & TOBACCO,

TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

October 24, 1861.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their name and the town, county and State where they reside plainly,

To G. W. MATSELL & CO.

15–tf] Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette. *New York City*

CONFECTIONERY

AND OYSTER SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861–tf

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

CORELITE BASE.—Having purchased the right to manufacture the CORELITE BASE for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, I am now prepared to put up dentures on this new and beautiful principle, which is far superior to the old style, on silver plate, as it will not corrode or discolor. It contains no metallic substance, and of course there is no galvanic action, whereby metal plates often become obnoxious. Persons wishing a fine set of te